the United States from the accidental launch of a strategic ballistic missile against the continental United States: and

(2) that such development of an accidental launch protection system should be carried out with an objective of ensuring that such system is in compliance with the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

(c) SUBMISSION OF PREVIOUSLY REQUIRED REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress forthwith the report on the status of planning for development of a deployment option for such an accidental launch protection system that was required by section 224(c) of that Act to be submitted not later than March 1, 1989.

SEC. 1006. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE KRASNOYARSK RADAR

(a) REAFFIRMATION OF PRIOR FINDINGS.—Congress hereby reaffirms the findings made with respect to the large phased-array radar of the Soviet Union known as the "Krasnoyarsk radar" in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 902(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100-180; 101 Stat. 1135), as follows:

(1) The 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty prohibits each party from deploying ballistic missile early warning radars except at locations along the periphery of its national territory and oriented outward.

(2) The 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty prohibits each party from deploying an ABM system to defend its national territory and from providing a base for any such nationwide defense.

(3) *Large* phased-array radars were recognized during negotiation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty as the critical long lead-time element of a nationwide defense against ballistic missiles.

(4) In 1983 the United States discovered the construction, in the interior of the Soviet Union near the town of Krasnoyarsk, of a large phased-array radar that has subsequently been judged to be for ballistic early warning and tracking.

(5) The Krasnoyarsk radar is more than 700 kilometers from the Soviet-Mongolian border and is not directed outward but instead faces the northeast Soviet border more than 4,500 kilometers away.

(6) The Krasnoyarsk radar is identical to other Soviet ballistic missile early warning radars and is ideally situated to fill the

gap that would otherwise exist in a nationwide Soviet ballistic missile early warning radar network.

(b) FURTHER FINDINGS.—In addition to the findings referred to in subsection (a), Congress finds with respect to the Krasnoyarsk radar that—

(7) in 1987 the President declared that radar to be a clear violation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty;

(8) until the meeting between the Secretary of State and the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union at Jackson Hole, Wyoming in September 1989, the Soviet Union had rejected demands by the United States that it dismantle that radar without conditions, but the joint statment issued following that meeting states that the government of the Soviet Union "had decided to completely dismantle the Krasnoyarsk radar station"; and